

372421

## Millers Bluff

Distributed across three tracts of land in the east of the study area is the Millers Bluff Land system, which forms the south eastern extreme of the Great Western Tiers. All areas are situated north of Lake Sorell in exposed high altitude positions, forming undulating plains with rocky slopes and crests, which occur above the steep scree slopes of the Scarp-Tunbridge Tier and Scarp-Threshermans Hill Land Systems. Jurassic dolerite is the country rock and is scattered throughout soil profiles.

A constant feature of the soils is the influence of organic material. Peat overlying boulder deposits characterises swampy areas. On higher components, which tend to be very stony, interstitial organic loams are a regular feature, overlying dark yellowish brown soils which are shallower on crests. In these situations soils are often non-existent and rock outcrop predominates.

The vegetation is similar to that found in other high altitude areas of the Central Plateau. The highest parts are dominated by *Orites revoluta* open heath, with thickets of dwarf 'elfin' *Nothofagus cunninghamii* and *Leptospermum lanigerum* evident on boulder fields. *Eucalyptus coccifera* woodland is common on well drained ridges which merge into *E. delegatensis* open forest with decreasing altitude. *Pultenaea juniperina* and *Cyathodes parvifolia* are typical understorey species, forming open heaths, with taller specimens of *Hakea lissosperma*. Adjoining swamps are surrounded by *Leptospermum lanigerum* and *Callistemon viridiflorus* while open heath, tussock grassland and various bolster plants complete the floristic mosaic of these bogs.

The erosion hazards are moderate to low on the higher frost prone parts. Rilling is possible in swamp environments if concentrated flow occurs due to disturbance such as vehicle tracks which results in channeling.

Forestry is the main land use although hunting probably occurs.

LAND-SYSTEM

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Area (ha):  
5360



COMPONENT	1	2
PROPORTIONS(%)	20	80
RAINFALL(mm)	Approximate Annual Rainfall: 625-750	
GEOLOGY	Jurassic dolerite	
	Scree slopes and boulder fields	
TOPOGRAPHY	Undulating highland plains with rocky hills	
Position	Swamps	Slopes/Crests
Typical Slope( )	0-1	5-7
NATIVE VEGETATION		
Structure	Open Heath/Tussock Grassland	Woodland to Open Forest
Floristic Association (See Appendix 1 for common names)	Leptospermum lanigerum callistemon viridiflorus Baeckea gunniana Epacris gunnii Restio australis Empodisma minus Astelia alpina Abrotanella forsterioides Pterygopappus lawrencii Poa sp.	Eucalyptus cocclifera E. delegatensis Hakea lissosperma Orites revoluta Pultenaea juniperina Coprosma nitida Lomatia tinctoria Lissanthe montana Bossiaea riparia Nothofagus Cunninghamii Olearia pinifolia Podocarpus lawrencii Leptospermum lanigerum
SOIL		
Surface(A)Texture	Peat	Organic Rich Loam
B Horizon(subsoil) Colour (wet) Texture and primary profile form	Clay or boulder bed. Organic.	Stony, dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) clay loam. Gradational.
Permeability		High
Typical depth(m)	0. 30	. 0. 30-0. 60
Depth(A)Horizon(m)	-	0. 10
LAND USE	Forestry, recreation	
HAZARDS	Low sheet erosion, low rill erosion in component 1.	